THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII---No. 82

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THE CRIMINAL WORLD.

Horrible Murder in Western Pennsyl-

From the Pittsburg Commercial, 10th. A deliberate and cold-blooded murder was committed on Saturday evening about six o'clock, at McCoy's Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, between Steubenville and Wellsville, Obio, and about fifty miles from this city. The perpetrator of the deed was a wealthy farmer named Lewis McCoy, who resides near the station, and the victim a man named Joseph McDonvid, a citizen of New Cumberland, West Virginia. It appears that a feud existed between the parties, growing out of a quarrel in which McCoy had been badly beaten. On Saturday evening, McDonaid, who had been engaged at work in Steubenville, arrived at the station on the eastern bound train, in company with six other persons, when he was met by McCoy, who had armed himself with a revolver and rifle. As soon as McDonald got off the train McCoy rested his rifle on the side of a house, took deliberate aim at him and fired, the ball entering the forehead, passing through the head, and shattering the back part of the skull. The injured man was carried across the river to his residence, where he died on Sunday morning about 4 o'clock. Immediately after the shooting. McCoy went to Steu-benville and delivered himself up to the autho-ritles. He acknowledged to having committed the deed, but said that he had not intended to kill McDonald, but only wound him. He was placed in the Steuberville jail, to await an investigation, which will take place to-day. On Sunday, John McCoy, a son of the prisoner, and a girl who was on a visit to her father at the house where the affray took place, were arrested as accomplices. Young McCoy was subsequently released on bail. The girl is charged with having urged McCoy to shoot McDonald, McCoy. the perpetrator of the crime, is one of the wealthiest farmers in that section of the country, owning most of the land in the vicinity of McCoy's Station, which was named for him. He is well-known to river men, having been for many years a steamboat captain. He was recently divorced from his wife, who now resides in Alleghenv City.

The Hughes Murderers Scatenced-Exccution to Take Place April 30-Appearance of the Doomed Men -Goetz Jokes. and Case Weeps - Aulgus Sad and Downcast.

From the Cincinnati Times, 9th.

At half-past 12 o'clock to-day, Goetz, Case, and Aulgus, the murderers of Hughes, were brought before Judge Murdock for sentence. While sitting on the prisoners' bench both Goetz and Case appeared cheerful, the former exceedingly so; but Aulgus looked downcast and meiancholy, and his face was pale and ashy. A motion was made for an a rest of judgment in the case of Aulgus, on the ground of an in-sufficiency in the averments of the indictment, but it was overruled, as was also the motion for a new trial in behalf of Case, on similar grounds; and the prisoners were ordered to stand up. The trio of murderers were all chained together, and both Goetz and Case were defaut and careless in their demeanor— the very photographs of hardened wretches, regardless even of the value of their own lives. Judge Murdock stated that he could say nothing to their which would impress more deeply than the testimony had done, the greatness of their crimes. He advised them all to prepare to meet their Maker, as he felt satisfied their days were numbered. He said that there was little or no hope of Executive clemency, especially for Goetz and Case. At these remarks Goetz laughed, and Case, for the first time, looked solemn; Aulgus, sentence on each separately, and when Goetz heard his, he com-menced joking, and remarked that this was the first time he had any assurance that he would hve even till the 30th. Case, who had became considerably downcast, began to weep profusely while his sentence was pronounced, and Aulous taken to the jail, to be kept in solitary confinement till the day of execution. The pre-peti-tions in circulation for the commutation of the sentences of Aulgus and Case; but we hope, so far as the latter is concerned, that the Governor will administer full justice-will reject the

Murder of General Bankhead-No Clue to the Murderers. We condense as follows from the Memphis

Buletin of the 2d inst,:—
"Another victim has fallen by the hand of an

assassin on the streets of Memphis. General Smith P. Bankhead, the gifted, the noble, and the talented is no more. He died at a late hour on the night of Sunday, from the cruel and murderous blows received at midnight on Saturday, from the bludge on of an unknown assassin, after ingering in the greatest agony for about twenty-four hours. The particulars of the murderous assault may be briefly recapitulated. During the evening he had been with a number of friends at various places in the city, and while alone, between 11 and 12 o'clock, he entered a singing saloon on Main street, known as the 'Golden Star.' He left that place about 12 o'clock, and while passing slong Main street, at the corner of Washington street, a midnight assassin, who had evidently been on his track, with the intention of robbing him, came up behind the General and struck him a fearful blow over the head with a bludgeon, inflicting a frightful wound. The blows were repeated four dufferent times, and the unfortunate gentleman fell to the ground, with his skull fractured in two places, and the brains protruding from the wounds. A policeman who was walking up Washington street at the time, distinctly saw the blows given, and rushed to the spot. The assassin, however, doubtless saw him approaching, for he made off at so rapid a rate that he could not be identified. Captain Waldraven, late Chief of the Fire Brigade, and William Peters, a steamboat pilot, were also at the spot an instant after the assault took place, and although they both saw the assassin run away, his movements were so rapid, and the night so dark, that they only got a partial view of him. and are unable to give any description of his personal appearance. The three persons, impersonal appearance. The three persons, immediately on coming to the spot where General Bankhead lay, did all they could to help him, and had him conveyed to the First District Police Statios. Dr. W. H. White was soon in attendance, and did everything in his power which medical skill could suggest for the wounded man. From the injuries he had received, Dr. White saw the case was hopeless, as it was impossible the General could survive as it was impossible the General could survive the very serious injuries he had received was conveyed to his residence as speedily as possible, and although the most eminent medi-cal gentlemen in the city were in attendance, efforts to prolong life were unavailing The General lay in an almost unconscious con dition till a late hour on Sunday night, when death came to his relief, and the spirit returned to the God who gave it. Coroner Cotton held an inquest on the body, and although Captain Waldraven, Mr. Peters, and the policeman were all called as witnesses, no light was thrown or the mysterious murder, and no clue could be got to the midnight assassin. The jury returned as their verdict that "the deceased came to his death by being struck on the head, thereby fracturing the skull, by an instrument in the some person or persons to the jury man named Spillman was arrested police on suspicion, as he WILE leave the saloon about the same time that General Bankhead did, but he appeared to know nothing about the matter that was likely to lead to the apprehension of the assassin. A meeting of the members of the bar

was held at noon, and a committee appointed to was held at noon, and a committee appointed to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the feelings of the bar of Memphis at the loss of so greatly respected and so talented a brother lawyer. The Board of Aldermen and Mayor also held a meeting, when condolatory resolutions were introduced by Alderman Shaw, and unanimously adopted. The funeral of the decreased gentlesson took place from Calvary ceased gentleman took place from Calvary Church at 4 o'clock yesterday atternoon, and was largely attended. Smith P. Bankhead was born, reared, and educated in Virginia. His father, at the time of his death, was a Colonel of artitlery in the United States army, and, in senionity of rank, stood next to General Scott, General Magruder is a near knaman of the decedent. The writer first known of the decedent. The writer first knew the subject of this notice when he was a soldier in Mexico. Then, in 1846-7, he commanded a company from Virginia. Through the recent war he wore the sword given him by the county in Virginia from which his company was mustered into service for Mexican campaigns. Aft r the Mexican war, General Bankhead was fra time in New Mexico and California. In 1/261-2 he came to Memphis, though we believe he re-sided for a time in Clarksville. He conducted the Whig, a newspaper that was eminently successful until he ceased to manage it. He be-came a lawyer, was chosen City Attorney, and such was his thorough acquaintance with the affairs of the city, and so intimate his knowledge of decisions affecting corporations, that his services, were deemed indispensable by many successive municipal administrations. He entered the Confederate service in 1861 as captain of artillery, and was speedily promoted, became chief of artillery in Polk's corps; was transferred to Texas, where his kinsman, General Magruder, was in command, and was captured during the last year of the war while crossing the Mississippi.

The Avalanche of the 2d says:—"Sheriff Winters last evening arrested Sergeant Hogen, of the 16th Regular United States Intantry,

stationed here, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of General Bankhead on Saturday night. Hogan is in jail. He may have a preliminary examination before a magistrate

BURGLARIES IN NEW JERSEY.

Twenty-two Burglaries Committed by One Man in Hoboken, Jersey City, Orange, Newark, Etc.

From the Newark Journal, April 0. Some days ago we chronicled the arrest of a man who stated his name was John J. Harrison, with a lot of burglars' tools in his possession, by a couple of constables at Orange. Some \$800 worth of property was recovered by the police of Newark the day after his arrest, which he acknowledged having stolen, and he was fully committed. Since that time the independent detectives of this city have been working in conjunction with the Orange officers in hunting up the balance of the property supposed to be stolen by the prisoner, whose real name is Charles T. Wood.

The result of their exertions has been that they have recovered several thousands of dol-lars' worth of the stolen goods at Hoboken, Jersey City, Orange, and Newark, While on the track of some of the stolen goods the officers ascertained that a sister of the prisoner was residing at Hoboken. She is a respectable young lady, a member of one of the churches at that place, and was entirely unaware of the real character of her brother, who she supposed was working at his trade in Orange. He visited her but seldom, one time staying away for a period of nearly eight years; the last time he called was in February last. He had sent quite a quantity of goods to her house at various times, in all amounting to several hundred dollars' worth, and consisting of turkeys, chickens, potatoes, preserves, blankets, etc.. nearly all of which were recovered and re-stored to the proper owners. She stated that her brother was born in New York city, and that she is the only relative he has living. She had a likeness of him, which he hid in the root of the house the last time he was there, which the officers succeeded in finding, and it esta-blishes his identity beyond a doubt. She could hardly be convinced of her brother's real character, until one of the Orange officers showed her a likeness of him, taken after he had been hand cuffed. After seeing his sister the officers paid the prisoner a visit in the jail, and on informing him of the information they had received, he was much moved and entirely unnerved. He made a clean breast of all his recent transactions, and told the officers where more of the goods could be obtained. He had stowed away lot of goods in an old house in Orange, where Marshal Tompkins found them, the prisoner having described the locality, etc. Singular as it may appear, twenty-two different parties in Orange have been robbed by this man, alone and unaided. Constable Robinson and Marshal Tompkins, of Orange, and Detectives Haggerty and Becker, of this city, are still engaged in hunting up a number of stolen articles that are vet missing.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The New Official Oath in Virginia, General Schofield has issued the following

order prescribing an oath to be taken by all officers hereafter to be elected or appointed under the Provisional Government of Vir-

ginia:—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND. Va., April 5.—In pursuance of the
acts of Congress of March 2 and 23, 1867, all officers
bereatter to be elected or appointed under the Provisional Government of Virginia will, in addition to
the oath or office prescribed by the laws of the State,
be required to take and subscribe the following oath:—
"I.—. do solemnly——, in the presence of
Almighty God, that I have not been distranchised
for participation in any rebellion or civil war against
the United States, nor for felony committed against
the laws of any State, or of the United States; that I
have never been a member of any State Legislature,
nor held any executive or judicial office in any State,
and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion
against the United States, or given aid or comfort to
the enemies thereof; that I have never taken
an oath as a member of Congress of the
United States, or aran officer of the United States,
or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an
executive or judicial officer of any State, to support
the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards
engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the
United States, or given aid and comfort to the
enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the
Constitution, and obev the laws of the United States,
and will, to the best of my shillty, encourage others
as to do: so belp me God

Hy order of Rigadier and Brevet Major-General
J. M. Schofield, U. S. A.

S. F. CHALFIN.

Assistant Adjutant-General, HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIR

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No Congress this Summer.

Senators will separate this week, tired of the Capital, and with the understanding, as there was in the House of Representatives last month, that there will be no session before December. In the meantime, the Southern Conventions will be held, and from all appearances, so perfectly subdued and suffering are the people of the South, the majority in these Conventions will conform to the laws of Congress. As for impeachment, we regard it as practically over. The Judiciary Committee will sit, hear evidence, deliberate, and in time report, but as there is no plea upon which the President can, even upon party grounds, plausibly be impeached, the end of the solemn farce will come sooner than was at one time expected. This for 1867. In 1868, after the first six months, the attention of the people will be given to Mr. Johnson's successor. nomination of May of June will be followed by the summer and autumn campaign, and so practically end all that belongs to the noise and passion of long-threatened impeachment. -N. Y. Express,

EXTRAORDINARY RAID UPON CHURCHES. Burgiaries by Wholesale in

Vermont. From the Burlington (VI.) Free Press, April 8. An extraordinary raid was made by burglars

last night on the various churches in our city, in the course of which every church in Burlington but one was entered. The Unitarian church was entered by prying open a window in the basement. The Sunday

chool library was broken open and the books tumbled on the floor, all the various drawers and closets broken open, and all the communion service stolen, including a baptismal bowl of

The First Congregational church was entered by the door of the coal vault in the rear, which as split open; nothing was stolen here, though all the doors and closets were broken open, the coverings stripped from the pulpit, and every-

thing searched for articles of value.

The Third Congregational church was apparently entered by breaking a pane in one of the rear basement windows; the burglars did not go up stairs at all, but ransacked the lower rooms, breaking open all the drawers, spilling the contents on the floor, and carrying off a quantity of the private property of the pastor. Rev. G. B. Safford, who, having at present no house of his own, he had stored in his study in the church. The property taken comprised a gold watch and a quantity of family silver, inctuding a number of wedding presents to Mrs. Saford, amounting to some \$500 in value.

The Bapust church was entered also by a rear basement window, which, it would seem, must have been lett a little open, enough to admit the burglar's bar, as the spring of the window was not damaged. Nothing was found in this church, though everything was ransacked up stairs and down. A quantity of pewter spoons used at Sabbath School pic-nics were bent and twisted to test the metal; a door leading into the organ was taken out, and no place untouched which might have had valuable contents. The Episcopal church was still more easily entered, as the front door was left unfastened.

the church being in the nands of workmen for repair and enlargement. The contents of the Sabbath School contribution boxes, two or three dollars only, was all the plunder the robbers got here, the communion service plate, which was in use during the evening, having been removed to a private house.

The door of the Roman Catholic church (St. Mary's) was forced open, after an ineffectual attempt had been made to unlock it, the contribution boxes robbed, and silver goblets and church ornaments stolen. The robbers drew down and lit the large lamp in the vestibule to aid them in ther searches, and also lit and carried around some of the wax candles from the altar. They left in the lock an iron key they had tried to use, and inside an iron draw bar, much bent, which was identified by the sexton of the Unitarian church as the one used by him for a poker. The closets in the Unitarian church were apparently forced open by help of this poker, as well as the door of the Catholic church. The marks in the other churches show a smaller from to have been used. On a table in the College Street/church lay the tool evidently used there, a crooked iron with a wooden handle, very much like a "lifter" of a kitchen stove. These circumstances indicate that the burglars were not "professionals." The Methodist charch was not broken open,

although it may have been visited. It has no cellar windows, and the shutters on the main

windows are tightly fastened.

Instances have occurred before of robbery of single churches, but never before were all the churches in the city robbed in one night. No clue has yet been obtained to the burglars, so far as we learn. Taken in connection with the recent incendiary fire, it is evident that some and our citizens will do well to be generally on

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION. The Presidential Impeachment-Andrew Johnson Dissected-The Radical Re-

Grant and the Presidency.

construction Programme - General

MUSCATINE, Iowa, April 5 .- Dear Standard-It is or course needless for me to tell you of my interest in your labors; yet I do not know that I have anything else to tell you. Thus far distant from the centre of public affairs, I hardly dare to risk any conjecture before your readers. It seems to us off here that the Fortieth Congress dares not impeach the President. The patronage of the Executive has been too strong temptation for Congressional virtue to resist gratefully the members pick up every little crumb of comfort that can be got from slight show of deference to their opinion

on the part of Johnson I. Again and again have I trembled lest the two parties should fraternize; they yielding nine-tenths and he yielding nothing except gracious phrases. Still, think we may have great trust in the stolld obstinacy of Johnson. That is a reliance which has never yet failed us, and the stock seems inexhaustible. Were he an ordinary man, simply mulish, I should be tempted to despair. A little compliance with the temper of the people, and seeming submission to the military law would largely reinstate him in public respect and sympathy. But with his sublime self-conceit, and his entire belief that the North is really with him, I think we may trust him so as to astound the public and exasperate Congress that in due time he will either be impeached or wholly crippled in his Executive power. The Kentuck and Tennessee mules are the finest in the world.

the next five years. Without counting, therefore, much on the virtue or intelligence of Congress, I look for constant progress in the right direction. Lord John Russell, you remember, talked of the reform bill of 1831 as a "finality." It is only a halfway house on the Congressional road from Lincoln to Stevens. The train stops there to wood and water; gets rid of some passengers and a large amount of baggage, to go forward

If any man doubts it let him watch our history

at an increased speed.

All our duty is to prass constantly on the nation the absolute need of three things:-1. The exercise of the whole police power of the Government to hold the south quiet while the seeds of republicanism get planted. 2. The Constitutional amendment, securing

universal sumrage, in spite of all State legis-3. A Constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to establish common schools in any

State destitute of them, at the State's expense. For these measures we must educate the public mind. These are the soil in which the seeds of good government and equal rights can alone be trusted.

But I think we must direct our care a little farther ahead. Johnson is watched, and will be impeached or crippled. The next important question is, to whom shall the nation give the helm for the next four years? If a Democrat gets it we shall lose two-thirds of the fruits of the war. If a compromiser has it we shall lose one-half. With radicalism at the helm we may save two-thirds of what we have earned. that next four years the pressure from business men for the Government to open, in some way men for the Government to open, in some way and on some conditions, the old channels of business, will be irresistible. The Republican leaders having secured (if they do secure) a party triumph, by keeping the South out of the Electoral College of 1868, will give way. The next administration, therefore, must be expected to settle this question. The bias of that man who occupies the White House then will be of immense importance.

be of immense importance.

Now the country is drifting into the Presidency of General Grant—a man of whose political ideas (if he has any) no man can tell us anything. The first assertion of his friends is that he is a safe man, because he has no political

ideas and will be in good hands. Alas! our present incubus was once in good hands. Next time we want a man with brams and a heart of his own, not one who depends on being girded and guided "whither he will not." Astounding madguided "whither he will not." Astounding mad-ness! Republicans tell us they must nominate Grant, else the Democrats will. In these hours, when the nation asonizes for existence, we take a man for our leader so lacking in principle that he will suit either party equally well. Two armies in deadly fight, one deliberately chooses for its leader such a perfect 8 wiss that the other will clutch him if the first does not. Lincoln's fear of Kentucky did us infinite harm. I hope Grant's love for it will not be allowed to do us more. Memphis, New Orleans, and Baltimore are enough to show how Grant does his mili tary duty. Do they encourage us to trust him with any civil ones? WENDELL PHILLIPS. with any civil ones?

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WILKESBARRE, PA

Full Particulars as to the Conflagration -Names of the Sufferers and the Amount of Lesses-A Large Number of Business Houses Destroyed-Narrow Escape of the Wyoming Valley Hotel, Etc.

WILEESBARRE, Pa., April 9 .- One of the most destructive fires ever known in this section of the Keystone State, and one which has laid a very large portion of this beautiful and enterprising town in ashes, occurred to-day. To a Gothamite, and especially to one who looks upon such matters with an eve reportorial, the conflagration which has created such excitement here would not be considered as a matter of extreme importance; but when the extent of population in Wilkesbarre is taken into consideration, about twelve thousand, and when the fact is further understood that many of the most important business establishments here are now a heap of smouldering ruins, it may be very readily imagined the people here are inclined to the opinion that in the destruction. wrought to-day by the imp of fire they have a decidedly "big-thing" in the way of conflagrations. Judging of it as a Gothamite would judge—i. e., considering everything from a Mannattanese standpoint—it is as it, for instance, a fire had laid in ashes Broadway from Wall street to Canal, and on either side of Broadway midway between it and the East and North

The fire broke out at 7 o'clock this morning in the tinware establishment of Mr. Theron Burnett, on Market (the principal) street, and is thought to have originated from a portable charcoal furnace, (such as tinners use for soldering purposes), which had been left ignited in the rear part of that establishment. As that section of the street in which the conflagration commenced was made up mostly of frame buildings the fire extended quite rapidly, and owing to the absence of any steam are apparatus it very scon attained such proportions that at one time it was thought the whole town was doomed to destruction. As if to add to the fears that were so well founded, the wind freshened about the time when the building first enveloped was doomed beyond all hope, and biew the flames eastward up Market street porth side) to Franklin awarner ways (north side) to Franklin, sweeping away, in a short space of time, everything that stood in the direction of their course. At the same time the confiagration extended westwardly (on the same side) to the sadlery and harness esta-blishment of Mr. W. W. Loomis, where, that building having a solid brick wall on the fire side, they were temporarily stayed. On the south sice of Market street, the fire, having crossed over, extended its ravages from the Wyoming Bank building castwardly to the dry goods establishment of Mr. J. Fazer, which was badly damaged, though not totally destroyed. When the fire reached Franklin street it took in (or rather took down) a large extent of pro-perty. Franklin crosses Market street, and the flames extended each way, north and south of that thoroughfare, from the Wyoming Bank building to the law building of Mr. H. Hakes. When they had nearly reached this point a consultation was held, and it was agreed upon that, in order to prevent any further spread of the conflagration, it would become necessary to raze the Hakes building to the ground. This was accordingly done, and, as results proved, with entire success.

At one time it was thought that the Wyoming Valley Hotel, one of the finest hotel structures in the State was doomed. In fact, the roof of the rear of this building caught fire several times; but by dint of a plentiful use of water from the hose in the building, and the spreading on the roof of carpets saturated with water, the edifice was saved. Had it not been for the fact, however, that the services of the large number of employes of this establishment were brought into requisition almost from the outset of the nre, the hotel would have been burned beyond all peradventure. The Wyoming Bank build-ing, being nearly fireproof, was saved from destruction by the most strenuous exertions of the firemen, who worked throughout with most commendable perseverance and alacrity. This structure, the upper part of which is occupied the Wyoming Insurance Company, was not everely damaged. Probably \$800 will cover

he entire loss.

Among the heaviest losess, their means being considered, are the families who occupied the upper portions of the buildings on Market and Franklin streets. These were mostly of the working class, and in but very few cases was their furniture—their little all—insured. They have been thrown out of house and home; but the kind-hearted people here have made ample arrangements for affording them shelter.

It is at this time impossible to determine the exact extent of the losses incurred by this conflagration. The following, however, I have ascertained. Probably the full amount will not fall short of \$200,000.

The losses were:—Dr. E. B. Miner, drugs, \$500, no insurance; John Fazer, dry goods, \$3000, fully insured; B. M. Steilgr, bakery, loss \$1500, insured for \$400; Honsenick & Johnson. furniture. \$12,000, insured for \$5000; B. G. Carpenter, stoves, etc., \$250, insured; A. C. Laning, residence damaged, \$500; J. M. Housenick, residence damaged, \$400; Daniel K. Mead, barber, \$600, no insurance; C. E. Butler, books and stationery, loss \$10,000, insured for \$3000; J. W. Lynde, watches and jewelry, \$700; T. Parker, jewelry, \$300; W. P. Miner (office of the Record of the Times newspaper), \$10,000, no insurance; John Sturtevant & Co., crockery, \$12.000. insured for \$4000; Charles Cook, photographs, \$500; F. L. Faries, hats and caos. \$800; J. F. Jordan, watches and jewelry, \$500, insured; building belonging to the Dennis estate, comprising botel and store building, loss comprising botel and store building, loss \$22,500—insured for \$7000. W. W. Loomis, saddlery and harness, \$500—fully insured. James Taylor, bakery, loss \$2500—insured for \$1500. Justice S. E. Parsons' office, loss \$3000—insured for \$150. Urqubart & Paine, grocers, loss \$3000—fully insured. L. B. Perrine, "Whitehorse Hotel," loss \$8000—insured for \$150. Cruyaling clothing merchants. \$2600. Pyle & Creveling, clothing merchants, loss trifling. Miss Catherine Patton, millinery establishment, fully insured. H. Hakes, law office, building total loss, books and property mostly saved—fully insured.

The above stafement comprises nearly all the osers in stock and merchandise. The tollowing are the principal sufferers by the loss of real are the principal sufferers by the loss of real estate property, most of which is insured:—John Granden, of Clinton, N. J.; and Z. Bennett, J. Sturtevant & Co., G. C. Butler, Housenlok & Johnson, estate of Captain Dennis, W. Lee, Jr., T. Burnett, J. M. Courtwright, O. Collins, H. Hakes, and Dr. William Brisbane, all of Wilkesbarre.

As an earnest of the go-aheaditiveniss of the people here. I may mention that in some cases contracts for new buildings to occupy the sites afternoon, within five honors from the time the confiagration was brought under control.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WARHINGTON, April 11.

Senate Rejection. The Senate has rejected the nomination of Thomas W. Sweeny, to be Major of the 16th Senate Adjournment.

It is the opinion of some of the ablest law-

yers, that the Senate should not, under the provisions of the Civil Tenure bill, adjourn until all the vacancies have been filled by Presidential appointment and Senatorial confirmation. In some cases the Senate have rejected as many as three nominations for the same office.

The Trouble Between France and Prussia.

We believe we have quite good authority for stating that none of the diplomatic corps accredited to this country participate in the apprehensions of a war between Prussia and France, and none are less apprehensive of such a calamity than the representatives of those two great powers.

Reverdy Johnson and the Injunction Cases. Upon being asked if he was not of the opinion that he had lost handsome fees in two or three good cases, to wit, the Reconstruction Injunction bills before the Supreme Court, by his course in the Senate when these measures were before that body, Senator Johnson replied that it might be so, but he thought not, for the reason that a considerable time ago Governor Sharkey desired him to undertake an application for a mandamus to compel the admission of the Southern States, particularly Mississippi, into Congress. He declined to undertake the task, although assured by Governor Sharkey that he had thoroughly studied the matter, and that it must result in success. In return he assured Governor Sharkey that, while he had not given the subject much attention, he had onsidered it sufficiently to satisfy himself that a mandamus would not lie in such a case; and as he always acted on his own judgment when undertaking proceedings in the courts, he hould be under the necessity of asking to be xcused in the premises. He thinks it was thus that he lost the confidence of certain of the public in him as a lawyer, if, indeed, he has been so unfortunate at all.

The Adjournment of the Pennsylvania Legislature

HARRISBURG, March 11.—The Senate ad-journed sine die this morning, after complimentary speeches and resolutions, and in the House, after the customary complimentary speeches, etc., were made, an adjournment sine die took place at 12 o'clock.

Arrival of Steamers.

New York, April 11 .- The steamships St. Laurent, from Havre, 28th ult., and City of New York, from Liverpool, 30th. have arrived. The news has been mainly anticipated by cable despatches.

The steamer Helvetia, from Liverpool, 28th, as also arrived anticipated.

The Great Fire in Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT, April 11 .- The extensive mill recently erected in this vicinity by the Pennsylvania Marble Company for sawing black marble, was entirely destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is heavy.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Brewcourt of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. McCann, Currey, Conway, and Toner, charged with assault and battery upon Officer Conway, tried and reported yesterday, the jury, after remaining out all night, this morning returned to the Court what they supposed to be a sealed verdict. But upon being told that their verdict was not in proper form, and that it was susceptible of different and contrary interpretations, they retired to correct it. After having stations, they retired to correct it. After having sealed the verdict last night, the jury separated, and this morning they met to reconsider and reframe it. It is a question now whether the Court can enter judgment upon a verdict of guilty, were such a verdict to be resurred. Henry, alias "Dutch" Ahern was charged with

Henry, allos "Dutch" Aliern was charged with the larceny, from the person of Cossuth Willitz, of \$2000, the property of J. Ridgway. Willitz testified that he had been in the employ of Mr. Ridgway, whose place of business is at No. 57 South Third street; he one day last summer went to the Union National Bank and drew \$3500 for Mr. Ridgway; he put the money in his inside breast pocket, and started to his place of nside breast pocket, and started to his place of

At Church alley he met some men going in an pposite direction; these men passed him; one f them brushed against him, and he missed 2000 of the money he had. Agentleman named Henry, who was standing by, told him that the defendant, who was standing across the street, was the man who had stolen his money. He went over, and a gentleman named Hunter came up; he accused the defendant of having his money, and the defendant answered that some one had his watch; Mr. Hunter then caught him, the defendant, by the

Hunter then caught him, the defendant, by the collar and gave him such a round shaking that he v as obliged to put his hand into his bosom and drop \$2000.

The bill of indictment was found at the June term, 1866, but the delendant fled from the State, and was not caught until very lately; and, as the District Attorney said, "The fish must always be caught before it is cooked," this lish, after considerable swimming around, has been caught and well cooked. Verdict guilty.

Adam Hill was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a bridle and bit belonging to John W. Stetzle.

V. Stetzle. Henry B. Swain and John Crayton, were charged with the larceny of meerschaum pipes, valued at \$117.00; the property of Louis P. Grim. The store, No. 331 Arch street, was entered last Saturday night. The Detectives received information of the affair, and upon hearing that traston of the anair, and those accorning that Crayton had been giving clears away, and showing a number of new pipes to his friends, they arrested him. He acknowledged that he had entered the place and stolen the goods. But it was also found out that these two boys had been selling these pipes at very low prices around the city. around the city.
Several of them were recovered from the pur-

chasers, who testified that Swain was in com-pany with Crayton when the pipes were sold, swain was arrested, and one of the pipes was

Swain was arrested, and one of the pipes was found upon him.

The detectives recovered twenty-three pipes and ten cigar-holders.

The jury convicted Crayton of larceny, and Swain of receiving goods knowing them to District Court-Judge Sharswood vs. Biles. An action to recover for the use and occupation of a house. Defense, payment. On

trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud,—George Hill vs. William K. Hopkin. An action to recover for work and material as mas n. done on a restaurant at Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Defense that defendant was merely a carpenter and colaborar with plaintiff, and that the proprietor of the restaurant, and not he, is responsible for the payment of plaintiff's bills. On trial.

On trial.

The Washington Building and Saving Fund Association, No. 2, vs. John Hulseman. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, \$22278. Remak for plaintiff, Hyer and Archer for defendant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRIEGRAPH, }
Thursday, April 11, 1867.
There is a moderate demand for money, and the rate on call is about 7 per cent. The recent depression in stocks has not been caused so much by the warlike character of the foreign news, as by the scarcity of money caused by the hoarding of the National banks in preparing for their quarterly statement to the Treasury Department; and the fact that so much monetary disturbance is occasioned four times a year in consequence, goes to prove that these returns are, to a great extent, calculated to mis-

lead rather than to inform the public.

The returns of the National banks should, in order to secure uniformity, and convey an accurate idea of their condition, be made weekly, a plan which would obviate the serious and uncalled for inconveniences to which these insti-tutions at present subject the whole financial

and commercial community.

There was more activity on the Stock Board this morning, and a general improvement in

grices.

Government loans closed as follows:—108f was bid for coupon 6s, 1881; 109 for do, 1862; 107å for do, 1864; 108 for do, 1865; 107å for the policy; and 97å for the 10-40s. There is a steady investment demand for State loans at recent prices. City loans were a fraction lower, and sales of the new issue were made at 100å.

In Railroad shares there was more activity.

In Railroad shares there was more activity, and a general reaction in prices. Reading Railroad, which declined yesterday to 493, sold at 49:56 550; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55; at 49 56 530; Februs, verba Railroad sold at 532, the latter an advance of 4; Minehill Railroad at 574, an advance of 1; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 29@294, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 273, a decline of 1. 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 29 for Little Schuyikill; 40 for Elmira Railroad preferred; 30 for the common stock; and 44 for preferred; 30 for the common stock; and 44 for

For Bank shares the quotations were without change. Passenger Railroad shares were dull and weak. Hestonville were at 135 and Thirteenth

and Fifteenth at 191. Quotations of Gold—102 A. M., 1372; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 1362; 1 P. M., 1362, an advance of 14 on the closing price of last evening.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

FIRST BOARD.

pon, 1082@109; U. S. 5-20s, coupon 108f@109f; do., 1864, 107f@107f; do., 1865, 107f @108; do. new, 107;@107; 58, 10-408, coupon, 97;@98; U. S. 7-308, 18t series, 105;@106; do., 2d series, 105;@105; 3d series, 105;@1054. Compounds, December, 1864, 15; May, 1865, 12; August, 1865, 11; September, 1865, 11; October, 1865, 10g. Goid, 136;@137;

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 11.—There is no demand for Flour for shipment; but the home consumers purchase quite freely, and prices of good family grades have a decided upward tendency. The sales reach 700 barrels, including superfine at \$9.500@10.25; extras at \$10.50@11.50; Northwestern extra family at \$12@14.50; Pennsylvania and Onio do. do. at \$13@15; and fancy at \$15.50@17.50, as advance, Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is a very firm feeling in the Wheat Market, and prime lots are in good demand; but the absence of supplies restrict operations. Sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania red at \$3.60.35; and 1000 bushels California at \$3.40. Rye has again advanced. Sales of 1000 bushels Western at \$1.65@165. Corn is scarce, and in good request at an advance of 2c. % bushel. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow in the cars at \$1.27, and 2500 bushels Western white at \$1.18. Oats are steady, with sales of 1000 bushels at 80c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky.—The "contraband" article is selling at \$1.30.@140.@ \$4 callon. Philadelphia Trade Report. "contraband" article is selling

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA APRIL 11. For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. ton Coal Co. schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, Salisbury, L. Andenried & Co.
Schr D. Oakes, Berry, Gloucester, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Maria Jane, Jones, Dighton, Caldwell, Gordon

Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, Tompkin's Cove, N. Y., Van Dusen, Lochman & Co. Schr James Jones, Jones, Providence, J. J. Sinnickson & Co. Schr M. Tilton, Fitzinger, Salem, Tyler & Co. Schr M. R. Hickman, Dickerson, Noriolk, Werkman

Schr M. R. Hickman, Dickerson, Norfolk, Workman & Co.,
Schr Hattie, Carter, Salem, Quintard & Ward.
Schr Annie Betsey, Fox, Salem, C. Cummings.
Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, I day from
Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.,
Schr James Jones, Jones, from New York.
Schr Hebecca and Harriet, Brannan, from N. York.
Schr H. N. Goofrey, Weeks, from Salem.
Schr Maria Jane, Jones, from Jersey City,
Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, from Labanon, Del.
St'r W. Whillden, Riggins, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff, BELOW. One ship, one barque, and one brig, all deeply laden.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Proports. Higginson, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship Chase, Harding, hence, at Providence th Inst.

th lust.

Brig Birchard & Torrey, Frisbee, hence, at Ports-nouth 7th 1956.

Brig J. Means, Wells, from Boston for Philadelphia, t Newport 8th 1984. Brig J. Means, Wells, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport of hist.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, from Norwich for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr E. and L. Marts, Marts, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.
Schra Viola, Treworgy, and J. S. Bartlett, Harris, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 5th inst.
Schr Job n Beatty, Henderson, hence, at Pawtucket

sohr Fly, Finnemore, from Newburyport for Phila-

Schr Fly, Finnemore, from Newburyport for Phila-delphia, at Newport 3th inst.
Schr Rodondo, Lord, from Fall River for Philadel-phia, at New York yesterday,
Schr A. E. Safford, Hanson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 5th inst.
Schr R. J. Mercer, Birch, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portsmouth 5th inst.
Schr John McAdam, Williams, from St. George for Philadelphia, at Newport 5th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK. April 10.—Arrived, steamship City o. Dublin. Eynon. from Liverpool.

Steamship Tripoli. Martyn. from Liverpool.

Steamship Guif City. Stewart, from Gaiveston.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Snyder, from Wilmington.

Steamship Washington. Chichester, from Richmond.

Stramship Washington. Chichester, from Richmond.

Ship Broadway. Young, from Amoy.

Ship Nereus, Nichols, from Cardiff.

Ship Intrepid, Wilsor, from San Francisco.